Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.
A. TYHURST, Associate Editor.

TERMS.—"The Globe" is published twice a week at $1.50 a year—75 cents for six months—50 cents for three months—*in advance.*

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday afternoon, Feb. 20, 1862.

Our Flag Forever.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call immediately.

THE NEWS.

—The telegraph made some serious mistakes in its first reports of the battle of Fort Donelson. Gen. Pillow was not taken, as we have already stated, and now we learn that the Gen. Johnson who was captured was not Albert Sidney Johnson, as was reported but one Bushrod Johnson, of whom we know nothing. Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson remains in command of part of the army that was recently at Bowling Green, but is now supposed to have fallen back to Nashville, Clarksville, or some other point on the Cumberland river.

—At the latest dates, General Burnside's forces still occupied Edenton, and had thrown out pickets some six or eight miles. No mention is made of any further advance.

—The capture of Savannah was not confirmed in Washington, up to a late hour last night.

—It was again reported in Washington last night, that General Price and staff had been captured.

—The Penna. Legislature will adjourn to-morrow to meet in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 22d, to hear read Washington's Farewell Address, and the Declaration of Independence, and to participate in the celebration in that city.

John Scott's Loyalty.

Somebody *is* hurt. A correspondent in the last *Journal & American* attempts to create a doubt of Scott's loyalty.—The writer says:—

"The writer must confess, (although among his stiffest friends,) confidence in his loyalty is terribly shaken; it is a common remark on every hand, "can it be possible that John Scott voted against the expulsion of the vilest traitor from the U. S. Senate?"

Now, the writer is either an ignoramus, a fool, or a secessionist at heart, perhaps all, or he would not attempt to deceive the ignorant of the *Jour. & Am.* readers, who are kept so for political effect, by misrepresenting the course of John Scott.

On the question of traitor Bright's expulsion, Scott voted against taking up the Senate resolutions, but voted with *all* the Republicans and nearly all the Democrats in the House, for the amendment of Mr. Cessna, which was adopted by a vote of 84 to 3. Mr. Cessna's amendment we published two weeks ago, but the *Jour. & Am.* editors have kept their readers ignorant of its character, that they might more easily and with better effect misrepresent Mr. Scott. If Scott is disloyal, then eighty-three of his fellow-members, including *all* the Republicans, are also disloyal, as they all voted with Mr. Scott for the House resolutions of Mr. Cessna, for the expulsion of traitor Bright.

The writer also says:

"His votes, at the organization of the House, to say the *easiest*, were very far from reflecting the will of his constituents."

How were Mr. Scott's votes cast? He voted for a Union Democrat for Speaker, and against an Abolitionist for Chief Clerk—just the votes reflecting the will of ninety of every hundred of his constituents.

Scott can not be *lied* down by the editors of the *Jour. & Amer.* and the "sore heads" who use its columns to misrepresent him.

SELF-ACTING DRAWBRIDGE. — Mr. Louis Schneider, formerly of this place, now a citizen of Williamsport, Pa., was in town a few days ago on a visit to his friends. While here he exhibited a miniature Drawbridge, for which he has a patent. It is just the thing for canal crossings in town or country.—The bridge is erected level with the banks of the canal and is opened very easily by boats passing either way.—Three or four of the bridges have been erected at Williamsport, and are highly spoken of.

DAY after to-morrow (Saturday) is the 22d of February, Washington's Birthday, but as yet we hear of no demonstration of any kind, in honor of the Father of this glorious Republic.—In these times of wars and rumors of wars, and victory upon victory, we think it would be nothing more than our duty, to commemorate the day in a becoming manner, in honor of the man "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." We do not wish to dictate, but would it not be fitting to have Washington's Farewell Address read in the Court House, in the evening, and such other performance as our citizens may decide upon. In the same connection, we might have some kind of a demonstration in honor of the late victories won by our army and navy. We could pass an hour or two very pleasantly in that manner, and there are many others who could do the same. In Philadelphia they are making extensive preparations for a fitting tribute to the memory of the great man, and if our population is not quite so large as that of the Quaker City, it is no reason why we should slumber on, regardless of all that is passing on around us. Arouse! patriots! put the ball in motion, and let us send up such a shout for Washington, the Union and the Constitution, as will make the very hills around us tremble and quake, and reverberate back to us in answer to our joyous shouts.

IN THE dark days of the Republic, when Mr. Lincoln in his Inaugural announced his determination to recapture the Forts and other property of the nation, his purpose was received with shouts of approbation. And so it has been through the whole course of our difficulties. The bolder the action of those in power, the higher the enthusiasm of the people. And so it will be until the end. The man who drives his chariot straight into the heart of the rebellion without stopping to see who is hurt, or what interest suffers, will receive the crown of rejoicing at the hands of the loyal masses. While Mr. Stanton keeps a watchful eye on the thieves, plunderers, and jobbers, he is not unmindful, but vigilant in taking care of the traitors.—He is evidently not a politician looking this way and that, to see how his acts will effect his future personal interests. He holds his position for the good of his country, and that in these days of president-hunting is something so rare as to bring a man enduring fame.

General Pillow.

It appears that Major General Pillow was not among the officers that surrendered at Fort Donelson. He escaped, along with Floyd, on the night before the surrender. The rebels thus retain two of their generals; but although it would have been a satisfaction to have caught them, along with Buckner, Johnston and Bushrod, still the rebel army cannot be especially congratulated on retaining them. As long as there are such commanders at the head of their troops, the work of whipping them by the Union armies will be the easier. After Pillow fled from Fort Donelson, Buckner became chief commander of the garrison, and it is to this fact the latter refers in his indignant letter to Gen. Grant, where he speaks of an "unexpected change of commanders."

SOMETHING IN THE WIND.—On Thursday of last week, Simon Cameron gave the Republican members of the Legislature a party at his mansion near Harrisburg. Rumor has it that Cameron is feeling his way to the Senate in place of Wilmot, who would like to change places with Cameron. Wilmot would prefer going to Russia for a few years, as his term expires by the next session, therefore Simon thinks, if once seated, he could bring sufficient influence to bear to be re-elected. If Simon can see his way perfectly clear with the present Legislature, we have no doubt the desired change will take place. Simon "points down!"

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AND DEATH.—J. Westley Gilland, a brakesman on the Huntingdon & Broad Top coal trains was instantly killed in this place yesterday about one o'clock. He was standing upon the platform of the rear car, and while the train was backing up on the Penna. siding, a sudden jar of the car threw him off, and falling upon the track the car passed over him, completely severing his head from his body. Mr. Gilland was a sober, industrious, young man, we suppose 23 or 25 years of age. He was a volunteer in the three months service under Captain Miller.

ONE of the many good things resulting from the capture of Fort Donelson is, we now have enough rebels to exchange for every Federal prisoner now in the hands of the insurrectionists, and thousands to spare. Many a wife's, mother's, sister's, ah! even lover's heart will be made to rejoice. Let the exchange be speedily accomplished, and let us get out our poor, half-starved patriots who are now lying in the Richmond tobacco houses, and other places of equal detestation.

☞ Another supply of the Old Franklin Almanacs just received at Lewis' Book Store.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1862, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

FOR CAIRO.—On Tuesday five hundred men, selected from almost every regiment of infantry in the army of the Potomac, passed through here on their way to Cairo. They were made up into squads of twenty, from each brigade, and were intended for the manning of gunboats on the western waters.

VARIETY ENVELOPES.—Coleman & Co's splendid Variety Envelopes are for sale at Lewis' Book Store. They make a very handsome present for all ages. The jewelry is of a better quality than can be secured in any other envelope or in any other way for the same money. The buyer of an envelope can get any article of jewelry he or she may select from specimens. Call and see for yourself.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 18.

JOINT RESOLUTION CONGRATULATORY OF THE VICTORY OF OUR ARMY AND NAVY.

Mr. Williams, chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, reported the following joint resolutions:

RESOLVED, *By the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met, &c.*, 1st, That the General Assembly of Pennsylvania has received with a thrill of exultation to which no language can give adequate expression, the glorious tidings which have flashed in rapid and dazzling succession from the fields of Mill Spring, Fort Henry and Roanoke, and culminating in the bloody but triumphant and decisive struggle of Fort Donelson, and that in acknowledgment of the holy patriotism and unflinching valor which have reflected new lustre upon the American name and given those fields to history, they do hereby tender to the officers and men who have so nobly sustained the honor of our flag thereon, the heart-felt thanks of the people of this State.

Resolved, 2d. That it is not among the least gratifying facts connected with the recent triumphs of our arms, that the navy of the United States, which had already contributed so largely by its prowess upon the seas in giving us a name and a position among the great powers of the earth, should have done so much in the present struggle to testify its unshaken loyalty to the nation, and to indicate its ancient and well earned renown.

Resolved 3d. That while they thus testify to the survivors of those hard-fought fields their sense of the great service rendered to our common country, they desire to give a tear to the memories of the martyred dead, who have sealed their devotion to the cause of freedom by the offering of their lives, and to tender their sympathies to every loyal heart and home that have been saddened by the calamities of war.

Resolved 4th. That the Governor be requested to forward copies of these resolutions to the commanding officers of the several divisions of our army and navy that have participated in the engagements referred to therein, with the request that they may be read in the presence of their respective commands.

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

WAR NEWS.

FROM CAIRO, ILLINOIS.

ARRIVAL OF REBEL PRISONERS FROM FORT DONELSON.

The Escaped Rebels Supposed to have Gone to Nashville.

Supposed Destruction of Clarksville by the Rebels.

THE REBELS ADMIT THAT THE TENNESSEE KING OF NASHVILLE KILLS REBELLION IN TENNESSEE.

CAIRO, Feb. 17.—The steamer Memphis arrived from Fort Donelson this evening, bringing a Mississippi regiment prisoners and fifty or sixty wounded soldiers, who were left at Mound City.

Eight or nine other boats are on the way with rebel prisoners.

The rebels who escaped are supposed to have gone to Nashville, where, or at Clarksville, it is supposed the rebels will attempt to make another stand.

This evening a great light was seen for several hours in the direction of Clarksville, and it is supposed the rebels have either burned the town or their steamboats in the river, to prevent them falling into our hands.

The rebel officers admit that if we take Nashville, the rebellion in Tennessee is gone up.

The prisoners will probably be sent to Camp Douglas to-morrow.

STARS AND STRIPES FLOATING IN ARKANSAS.

PRICE DRIVEN from MISSOURI.

GEN. CURTIS IN HOT PURSUIT.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.—The following despatch was sent from headquarters to-night:

To Major-General McClellan, Washington, D. C.—The flag of the Union is floating in Arkansas.

General Curtis has driven Price from Missouri, and is several miles across the Arkansas line, cutting up Price's rear, and hourly capturing prisoners and stores.

The army of the southwest is doing its duty nobly.

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

FROM FORT DONELSON.

BURNING OF THE TENNESSEE ROLLING MILLS.

Gen. Grant's Order Relative to Plundering.

CAPTURE OF THE REBEL MAILS.

Cowardly Action of Floyd's Brigade.

THEY THROW THEIR ARMS INTO THE RIVER.

FORT DONELSON, Feb. 17.—The great fire which was seen up the river last night, was the burning of the Tennessee rolling mills, four miles from her, by our gunboats.

The works had been used by the rebels in the manufacture of shot, shell, and other materials of war, and was an extensive concern.

Gen. Grant has promulgated the most stringent order against plundering from inhabitants and against stealing the property taken in the battle.

Before the surrendering the rebels threw most of their late mails into the river. Col. Markland, postal director, however, succeeded in seizing a number of mail bags and some outside letters supposed to contain important information.

Floyd's brigade, fearing that they might be taken, threw all their arms, which were Minnie rifles of the best kind, into the river. The crews of our gunboats are engaged in fishing them out.

Capt. Dixon, rebel chief artillery engineer, who constructed the fortification, was killed in the Bombardment of Friday, in one of his own batteries.

FROM CAIRO.

ACTIVE MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

The Rebel Prisoners Anxious to Take Up Arms Against the South.

CAIRO, Feb. 19.—Troops are constantly arriving and departing for the seat of war.

It is believed, if permitted to do so, many of the rebel prisoners would gladly take up arms on the side of the Union. Numbers of privates declare they have seen enough of secession.

The officers, however, generally use very bitter words in their expressions against the North.

GOOD TIDINGS FROM THE WEST.

COLUMBUS REPORTED EVACUATED.

THE REBELS BLOWING UP THEIR MAGAZINES.

TWO MORE REGIMENTS CAPTURED IN TENNESSEE.

MANY REBELS VOLUNTARILY SURRENDERING.

CAPTURE OF SOME OF GEN. PRICE'S STAFF.

IMPORTANT FROM COLUMBUS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—A dispatch from Cairo, dated yesterday, states that a reconnoissance down the river toward Columbus discovered a heavy cloud of smoke over the city, and it was believed that the rebels were evacuating their entrenchments and blowing up the magazines.

MORE PRISONERS CAPTURED.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—A dispatch from Fort Donelson announces the capture of two additional regiments. A large number of rebel fugitives are coming in and surrendering to the Federal troops.

OFFICERS OF GENERAL PRICE'S STAFF CAPTURED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—*Official* information has been received that a portion of the officers of Gen. Price's staff have been captured.

Important Rumor Concerning A. H. Stephens.

He is Said to Favor a Return to the Union.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—A rumor, said to come from Washington, is circulating here, that Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia, favors a return to the Union. Very little confidence can, however, be placed in it.

Affairs at Richmond.

A Baltimore correspondent, writing under date of the 15th, says:

By an arrival yesterday from Norfolk I have been put in possession of details of news from Richmond up to February 12. It is of the most important nature, as will readily be seen. It furnishes abundant confirmation of the following facts: First, that the rebellion is on the point of perishing; second, that the recent Union victories at Somerset, at Fort Henry, and at Roanoke Island were entirely unexpected in the South; third, that the effects of these victories will be to dispel the illusion under which the people of the South have been laboring until now; fourth, that they are now convinced that it will become a military necessity to abandon both Columbus and Bowling Green, and to give up all hopes of entrapping Kentucky into the Southern Confederacy; fifth, that the much-vaunted defensive policy of the South, on which they depended to preserve all the territory south of the Ohio river from invasion, cannot be relied on, and that they are unable to assume the offensive; sixth, that they no longer depend upon the active intervention of foreign nations in their behalf, seeing that the conditions on which that intervention had been promised no longer exist; seventh, that owing to the expiration of the terms of the enlistment of most of the rebel regiments now in service, and the impossibility of either inducing them to re-enlist, or of filling their places with new recruits, there will be no armies worthy of the name in the field after next May; eighth, that the leaders of the rebellion no longer indulge the hope of being able to make the Ohio and the Potomac rivers the northern boundaries of their Confederacy, but admit the necessity of retiring to a more southern line, less susceptible of defence than either of these rivers.

It was confidently expected by the military authorities at Richmond that Gen. Beauregard would have been able not only to have held Fort Henry, but also to hold the whole of the defensive line between Bowling Green and Columbus. The fact that he has failed to do so has excited the greatest surprise. It was known that he had at his command troops enough, and that he did not make such dispositions of them as to prevent the capture of Fort Henry has greatly shaken the public estimation as to his abilities as a general. Gen. Albert S. Johnson and Gen. Polk are also greatly blamed at Richmond for the loss of Fort Henry.

No attempt is made at Richmond to make light of the consequences which must result from the loss of Fort Henry. It is acknowledged that it breaks the connection between Columbus and Bowling Green, and that, although it neither isolates them nor cuts them off from succor, yet it renders them both far more difficult to hold. Besides this, it is said that it opens to the forays of the Unionists the whole valley of the Tennessee river, with all its long pent-up treasures of tobacco and cotton.

Extraordinary exertions, however, will be made to hold both Columbus and Bowling Green, and to capture or drive from Kentucky the Union army now operating before Fort Donelson. To effect these ends, large reinforcements of troops have been sent to all those three points.

There was no idea whatever, at Richmond, before last Sunday, that any attack on Roanoke Island could be successful. The strength of the fortifications, and the spirit of the troops by whom they were defended, seemed to preclude the idea that the former could be reduced by Burnside's ten thousand tempest-tossed troops.—When, therefore, it became known in Richmond, on Sunday and Monday last, that Roanoke Island had fallen, it occasioned universal gloom and depression.

The gentleman, from whom this information is derived, has long been in public life, and is a good judge of the character and disposition of the people of the South, having lived among them all his life. He has seen and conversed with, at Richmond, during the last month, influential men from all parts of the South, and is prepared to say, on their authority, that there is at this moment a vast majority of the people of the South (probably five-eighths of the population, but he puts it as high as six-eighths) who would this moment return to their allegiance if they were sure that the old Union could be restored on its original basis, and that their property could be protected under it. If the Southern people could be assured that such would be the case they would lay down their arms in an instant, and joyfully return to their allegiance under the Constitution. It is only their fears that the Abolitionist faction in Congress will gain the ascendancy, and will control such legislation as will take away their equal rights as members of the Union, that now prevents them from returning to their allegiance. Should the war be prosecuted for the avowed purpose of emancipating or arming their slaves, or should the Republican or Abolition party in Congress attempt to impose upon them any unjust or unequal conditions as the price of their readmission to the Union, the whole South, as one man, will fight till they are exterminated before they will yield. On this point there is no difference of opinion from Norfolk to the Rio Grande.

The efforts that had been made by Gen. Johnston, Gen. Buckner, and Gen. Polk, to persuade the soldiers to re-enlist, had been seconded by Jeff Davis and Gen. Beauregard, and had been attended with partial success.—The following regiments are announced as having re-enlisted to serve to the end of the war: The Ninth Mississippi regiment, the Second and Thirteenth Arkansas regiments, the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Twenty-first and Thirty-fifth Georgia regiments, and the Georgia Legion; the Tenth regiment Louisiana Volunteers, the First, Second, and Third regiments Maryland Volunteers; the First (or Nineteenth) North Carolina regiment, and the First Regiment South Carolina Artillery. Other regiments have positively refused to re-enlist unless they could first have a long furlough, in which *to go home* and see their families, which was, of course, inadmissible. It is understood at Richmond that drafting will have to be resorted to in order to fill up the ranks of the army.

It was expected at Richmond that orders would be immediately sent to the commanders of the troops at Manassas and Centreville to abandon the line of the Potomac, and retire to Fredericksburg, with a view of concentrating the Confederate army of the Potomac for the immediate defence of Richmond. It was believed that the next movement of Gen. Burnside's army would render this necessary. The orders, however, had not yet been sent.

Important Executive Orders Relative to State Prisoners.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1862.

The breaking out of a formidable insurrection, based on a conflict of political ideas, being an event without precedent in the United States, was necessarily attended with great confusion and perplexity of the public mind.

Disloyalty, before unsuspected, suddenly became bold, and treason astonished the world by bringing at once into the field forces superior in numbers to the standing army of the United States. Every department of the Government was paralyzed by treason. Defection appeared in the Senate, in the House of Representatives, in the Cabinet, in the Federal courts. Ministers and consuls from foreign countries to enter the insurrectionary councils, or the land and naval forces; commanding and other officers in the army and in the navy betrayed the councils or deserted their posts for commands in the insurgent forces.—Treason was flagrant in the revenue and the post-office service, as well as in the territorial governments and in the Indian reserves. Not only governors, judges, legislators, and ministerial officers in the States, but even whole States, rushed, one after another, with apparent unanimity, into rebellion.—The capital was besieged, and its connection with all the States cut off.—Even in the portions of the country which was most loyal, political combinations and secret societies were formed furthering the work of disunion, while from motives of disloyalty or cupidity, or from excited passions or perverted sympathies, individuals were found furnishing men, money, materials of war, and supplies to the insurgent military and naval forces. Armies, ships, fortifications, navy yards, arsenals, military posts and garrisons, one after another were betrayed or abandoned to the insurgents. Congress had not anticipated, and so had not provided for the emergency; the municipal authorities were powerless and inactive. The judicial machinery seemed as if it had been designed not to sustain the Government, but to embarrass and betray it. Foreign intervention was openly invited and industriously instigated by the abettors of the insurrection, became imminent, and has only been prevented by the practice of strict and impartial justice with the most perfect moderation in our intercourse with other nations. The public mind was alarmed and apprehensive, though fortunately not disheartened or disheartened. It seemed to be doubtful whether the Federal Government, which one year before had been thought a model worthy of universal acceptance, had indeed the ability to defend and maintain itself.

Some reverses, which perhaps were unavertable, suffered by newly levied and inefficient forces, discouraged the loyal, and gave new hopes to the insurgents. Voluntary enlistments seemed about to cease, and desertions commenced. Parties speculated upon the question, whether conscription had not become necessary to fill up the armies of the United States. In this emergency the President felt it his duty to employ with energy the extraordinary powers which the Constitution confides to him in cases of insurrection. He called into the field such military and naval forces authorized by existing laws as seemed necessary. He directed measures to prevent the use of the post office for treasonable correspondence. He subjected passengers to and from foreign countries to new passport regulations, and he instituted a blockade, suspended the habeas corpus in various places, and caused persons who were represented to him as being engaged, or about to engage, in disloyal and treasonable practices, to be arrested by special civil as well as military agencies, and detained in military custody, when necessary to prevent them and deter others from such practices. Examinations of such cases were instituted, and some of the persons so arrested have been discharged from time to time, under circumstances or upon conditions compatible, as was thought, with the public safety.

In the mean time a favorable change of public opinion has occurred. The line between loyalty and disloyalty is plainly defined. The whole structure of the Government is firm and stable.

Apprehensions of public danger and facilities for treasonable practices have diminished with the passions which prompted heedless persons to adopt them. The insurrection is believed to have culminated, and to be declining. The President, in view of these facts, and anxious to favor a return to the normal course of the Administration as far as a regard for the public welfare will allow, directs that all political prisoners or State prisoners now held in military custody be released on their subscribing to a parole engaging them to render no aid or comfort to the enemies in hostility to the United States.

The Secretary of War will, however, in his discretion, except from the effect of this order every person detained as spies in the service of the insurgents or others, whose release at the present moment may be deemed incompatible with the public safety.

To all persons who shall be released, and shall keep their parole, the President grants an amnesty for past offences of treason or disloyalty, which they may have committed.

Extraordinary arrests will hereafter be made under the direction of the military authorities alone. By order of the President.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEP'T, WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

The Surrender of Fort Donelson.

At daylight the advance was made, and when the full light of day broke forth, white flags were hung in many places on the enemy's works.

An officer at a convenient point, was informed that they had stacked their arms and surrendered early in the morning.

The following correspondence passed between the commanders:—

GENERAL BUCKNER TO GENERAL GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS,
FORT DONELSON, Feb. 18.

SIR:—In consideration of all the circumstances governing the present situation of affairs at this station, I propose to the commanding officer of the Federal forces the appointment of commissioners to argue upon terms of capitulation of the forces at this post under my command. In that view I suggest an armistice until twelve o'clock to-day.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, S. B. BUCKNER,
Brigadier General C. S. A

To Brigadier General U. S. Grant, Commanding United States forces near Fort Donelson.

GEN. GRANT'S REPLY TO GEN. BUCKNER.

HEADQUARTERS ON THE FIELD,
FORT DONELSON, Feb. 16.

To GEN. S. B. BUCKNER:

SIR:—Yours of this date, proposing an armistice and the appointment of commissioners to settle on the terms of capitulation, is just received.

No terms, except unconditional and immediate surrender, can be accepted.

I propose to move immediately on your works.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT,
Brigadier General Commanding.

GEN. BUCKNER ACCEPTS THE TERMS AND SURRENDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, DOVER,
Tennessee, Feb. 16.

Brigadier General U. S. A.

SIR:—The distribution of the forces under my command, incident to an unexpected change of commanders, and the overwhelming force under your command, compel me, notwithstanding the brilliant success of the Confederate arms, to accept the ungenerous and unchivalrous terms which you propose.

I am, sir, your servant,
S. B. BUCKNER,
Brigadier General C. S. A.

Our force was soon in the enemy's camp, when the rebel officers gave up their swords.

The bulk of the rebels are chagrined, as they knew of the surrender long before our men were apprised of it. Gen. Pillow and Gen. Floyd had planned and executed their escape during the night, taking with them Floyd's brigade and a few favorites, occupying what few small steamers they had. The prisoners are loud in their denunciation of the runaways.

Many of them acknowledged the hopelessness of their case, and intimated a willingness to take an oath of allegiance, and return to their homes. To the question put to an officer as to how many prisoners we had, he replied, "You have all out of 25,000 who were not killed or did not escape."

An Irishman's Idea of the American Flag.

In a lecture upon American affairs recently delivered at the Assembly Rooms of the Imperial Hotel, in Dublin, by Col. Dohany of New York, we find the following eloquent passage:

"You may think that Irishmen have no right to fight for America; but you little know what America is to the Irishman. He was reared on "limmpers" here—he was warmed by smoke and soot—he lay on the damp floor—he drained the dregs of drudgery from morning until night—he saw his young ones pine round him—he followed the coffin which conveyed the wife of his bosom to the grave and came back for the oldest of his children; and he found at last a respite. His landlord came and told him he wanted to plant sheep where men had grown, and he uproots him with a remorselessness that no savage would display in uprooting an old tree—and the down trodden man goes abroad on the bleak water, treated even there like a dog, and worse than a dog; and, finally, he shakes the dust from his foot on a free soil—he is received into the arms of the Republic—she grants him her highest privileges, and he becomes equal to the President—she puts her arms in his hands—she bids him walk erect as a soldier and a man—she intrusts the honor of her standard and liberty to his heart and hand, and then—then, is it astonishing that when that standard is insulted he goes to defend it with the last drop of his heart's blood? (Loud applause and waving of hats.) Why that flag is not half so dear to America as it is to us. (Cheers.) The Americans were born to that inheritance of liberty. They were like healthy men who never feel the value of health. They walk about in its full enjoyment, and never thank God for the blessing; but we, poor invalids from the lethargic bed of slavery, raised in a moment to the dignity of manhood, in a free country, we feel the invigorating presence of the breath of liberty—it gives a new soul to our existence, and a new direction to our thoughts. (Loud applause.) The Declaration of Independence is to an American, part of his nature. It is in his breath, his association and his blood. He grows up from his merest childhood considering himself the equal of the greatest man in the world (cheers;) the Irishman who goes there must regard this Declaration of Independence as a second gospel peculiarly invented or inspired for him (Cheers.) The American reads it as something material and business like; the stranger reads it as a spiritual and immortal existence, for he finds defined there, in words of fire, the thought of his own equality with other men, and he drinks from it the inspiring lesson that he can walk, arm in arm, with the chiefs of the earth. (Applause.) The every man in every country who aspired to liberty, the flag of liberation is the meteor in the sky, and when baffled or when victorious, dying on the gibbet, fighting on the field, or conspiring in the dungeon, that flag is the last beacon that sends life and hope to his heart. (applause.) For such a flag we have fought in America, and shall continue to fight, no matter who attempts to strike it down."

MARRIED,

In Huntingdon, on the 18th, by Rev. G. W. Zahniser, S. RUSH GIBBONEY, M. D., of Belleville, and Miss MAGGIE E. CASEY, of the same place.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Feb. 19, 1862.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$5,31@5,37½
Common and Superfine	$5,62½@5,81½
Rye Flour	$3,50
Corn Meal	$3,00
Extra White Wheat	$1,40@1,45
Fair and Prime Red	$1,34@1,35
Rye	75c
Corn, prime Yellow	56
Oats	38½
Clover seed, $6 64 lbs	$5,50@5,62½
Timothy	$1,87½@2,00

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour $ bbl	$5,25
Extra do $ per cwt	4,00
White Wheat	1,15
Red Wheat	1,05
Rye	50
Corn	45
Oats	25
Clover seed	4,00
Flaxseed	1,00
Dried Apples	1,25
Butter	15
Eggs	12
Lard	10
Ham	13
Shoulder	10
Sides	10
Tallow	10

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of Thomas Stewart, Administrator of the estate of Henry Whitcroft, late of Barree township, deceased, will attend at his office, in Huntingdon, on THURSDAY, the 13th of MARCH next, at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of making the said distribution, when and where all persons interested, are required to present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the said fund.
THEO. H. CREMER, *Auditor.*
Feb. 20, 1862–3t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Vend. Exponas to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of March, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

One half of Lot No. 25, situate in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting 25 feet, and extending back to Washington street, having thereon erected a two story log house, weather boarded, 20 feet by 24, with a back wing two story high, 15 feet by 22, a frame ware house and other out buildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of David Grove.
JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Huntingdon, Feb. 18, 1862.

PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned, *Assignee of Berkstresser & Moore*, will expose to sale by public vendue on the premises, on Friday, the 28th day of February, inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following real estate, to wit: A lot of ground in Coalmont, Carbon township, Huntingdon county, fronting fifty feet on Evans street, and extending in depth 150 feet to an alley, adjoining a lot of W. P. Schell on the north, and an alley on the south, having thereon a three story stone and plank frame house, a frame stable and other buildings. In the house is a well finished store room, now occupied as such, and other rooms well finished and suitable for the residence of a family, the same being now occupied by G. A. Heaton.
TERMS OF SALE:—One third of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of April next, when possession and a deed will be delivered, and the residue in two equal payments, with interest from the 1st of April, 1862, one payable in six months and the other in nine months from 1st of April, to be secured by the judgment bond of the purchaser. The purchaser, when the property is struck down, will be required to pay $25 on account, and failing to comply, the property to be again sold at his risk.
LEVI EVANS,
Coalmont, Feb. 11, 1862. Assignee.

UNION VARIETY CASES.

COLEMAN & CO.'S Variety Envelopes are superceded by their new and beautiful UNION VARIETY CASES, much superior and much to be preferred. They are certainly cheap and very desirable. We wish our friends to call at Lewis' Book and Stationery Store, and see them—to see is to buy.
COLEMAN & CO.
Philadelphia, Feb. 11, 1862.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

See, just before the battle of Manassas, a General occupies part of his time in *writing orders that no* fugitive slaves should be allowed within the lines. Had slaves been suffered to bring intelligence and give warning, many of our brave soldiers might not now be sleeping in death on that dreadful field. He must have read the history of his own country to but little purpose, or he would have known that two of the most disastrous defeats our arms sustained in the South during the Revolution was because two slaves guided the enemy to the camps of our fathers. The slaves who periled their lives to ferry our maimed soldiers over the Potomac at Ball's Bluff you would return to chains and stripes, while you claim to protect the constitutional rights of the traitors who had wounded them.

Some men among us talk of compromise and peace; none desire peace more than we. Let these men not importune us; we have not provoked nor encouraged this war. Let them go to the Rebels, who stole our guns, unlimbered them, fired our fort and disgraced our flag. Let them go to the men who are floating the black flag of treason almost in sight of the Capitol. Let them go to the men who make night hideous with demoniac shrieks of disunion over the grave where the bones of Washington are mouldering. Let them go to Richmond and ask the Rebel crew to pull down the Confederate banner and float the Stars and Stripes in its stead over our custom-house and post-office. Let them go to Charleston and New Orleans, roll themselves in sackcloth and ashes, and ask that the ensign of their fathers shall float in their ports. Let them do this, and we will have peace. We ask for no more; we will submit to no less. Let them do this, and the sword of every Northern soldier will be returned to its scabbard, and he will no longer pray to teach his hands to war and his fingers to fight.

We know their terms of compromise. The traitor Davis, taking advantage of his position while here to mature his conspirators, in the other end of this Capitol, wanted us to roll up and lay away the national flag. Roll it up and lay it away! Why, it had been made glorious in three wars, and the wreath of its victories was yet green. It had carried American civilization over the prairies of the West; from the mouth of the source of the Father of Waters; across the great wastes beyond; from the summit of the Rocky Mountains its protecting folds covered a land washed by two oceans. Roll it up and lay it away! Why? It had floated our commerce on every sea; was the emblem of our nationality and power in every port. Its folds were stiffened by the spray of the Northern ocean, and languidly it hung to the masts in tropic seas. Roll it up and lay it away! Never!

It was powerful to protect Martin Costza thousands of miles from his capital, and it shall be powerful to protect the loyal citizen wherever he may be found; men like Johnson, in Eastern Tennessee; and Holt, in his Kentucky home. If this be not so, let us perish as a nation to be forgotten; better our history had never been written; better the Declaration of Independence had never been penned; better the blood of the Revolution had never been shed.

It is no wonder that the thrones of England and France and the despotisms of Europe are in sympathy, and, as far as they dare, in action against us. They know this to be the last hope of freedom, the last home of the oppressed; they know

"That earth's struggling millions turn hither in glee,
To the land of the beautiful, land of the free?"

They know that the great American people are in sympathy with the downtrodden, with the hewers of wood and drawers of water on the Eastern continent. They know that the revolutionists may wage the battle for the rights of man, and if unsuccessful find a city of refuge here. United, they know that we are powerful to defend our own, and protect the rights of others; divided, our power is gone, and we become as feeble as the republics in South America. They know that the political cadet, the captive in his dungeon, the soldiers of liberty, watcher on the summit of the Alps or in its deep ravines—in the gloom of Hungary or amid the desolations of Poland—are breathing forth prayers that in this great battle the rights of man may be victorious. They know if we are divided, defeated, destroyed, the dust of centuries will longer remain upon the throne of power, the crown will rest more easy on the despot's brow, and every tyrant grasp more firmly the sceptre which he wields. Let us disappoint them while we frustrate the schemes of speculators counting their gains, and politicians gambling for the succession of the half-opened grave of the republic.

The dead past from out the page of history is looking down upon us; the living present, throbbing with hope, trembling with fear, are looking down upon us. The on coming future, the echo of whose millions footfalls in the corridors of time we can almost hear, are looking upon, beckoning to us, and in silent prayer beseeching that we may be true to ourselves, to the great legacy our fathers bequeathed, to the trust placed in our hands, to enjoy and transmit, not to tarnish and destroy. By all the memories of the past; by all the prospects of the present; by all the hopes of the future, let us rid ourselves of the sappers and miners at home.—Conquer this rebellion and subdue the traitors. Do you say we may not succeed? Then let us perish in the attempt. We may vainly die for the land we cannot save? Then be it so. Here let hope and liberty's farewell fight be fought. The pale angel of the grave can at least steer our ill-destined bark through the "Gate of Tears."

Our cause may be betrayed,
Our dear loved country made
A land of carcasses and slaves,
One dreary waste of chains and graves.

We cannot, we dare not yield, while Heaven has light, or earth has graves.

"No; rather houseless roam,
Where Freedom and our God may lead,
Than be the shrieked slaves at home,
That crouches to the conqueror's creed."

No such dreadful fate can be ours, if we are only true to humanity and the God who guides the destinies of nations, the movements of arms, as he does the sparrow in its fall. Here we make our stand; five hundred thousand men, a wall of human hearts, to guard the land we love, the flag we honor. If driven hence, even to the ocean and the lakes, we there will stand,

"Until the last red blade be broken,
And the last arrow in the quiver"

The Rebellion a Failure.

[From the Phila. Bulletin of Feb. 20.]

The news of victory after victory for the Federal arms is telling the deluded people of the South that the wicked and treasonable experiment of their political leaders is a failure. Thousands of Tennesseeans and Kentuckians, who have been in arms, acknowledge this. In Northern Virginia the rebel volunteers are deserting, and some are said to be seeking to get into the Federal service. Mr. Charles J. Faulkner is reported to have made a speech at Martinsburg, Va., the other evening, in which he admitted that secession was a failure, and intimated that the experiment ought to be abandoned. A few more blows like those lately struck will make a good many converts to Mr. Faulkner's way of thinking.

Not only is the wicked rebellion a failure in a military, political and commercial point of view at home, but it has utterly failed to make a good impression abroad. There were hopes that the Emperor Napoleon would give them a few words of comfort in his speech to the Legislative Chambers; but he did not. Then it was thought that the royal speech at the opening of the British Parliament would say a good word for them; but it contains not the slightest allusion, direct or indirect, near or remote, to the "so-called Confederate States," as the queen once called them. Even in referring to the Trent affair, no mention is made of Mason and Slidell as coming from any part of North America, but they and their secretaries are simply spoken of as "four passengers" taken from a British mail-packet. The same speech in which the rebel confederacy is thus studiously ignored, contains a decidedly friendly reference to the Federal Government.

While England and France are thus treating the rebel authorities with contempt, other European powers are eagerly expressing their sympathy with the cause of the Union. The Emperor of Russia has sent a despatch of an unusually friendly character. The Government of free Italy has done likewise, and words of friendly encouragement are coming to us from other powers. All this has been done before the news of the Federal successes of the past month had reached Europe. When it is known there that two rebel armies have been destroyed or captured, that the rebel forces have been driven out of Kentucky and Missouri, and that our victorious generals are carrying the flag of the Union in triumph through Arkansas, Tennessee North Carolina, while great blows are impending in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana and Texas, we may expect a still more vigorous reaction of European sentiment in our favor. A few more victories, with their consequent depression of rebel stock in Europe, will satisfy even Jeff. Davis that the rebellion is a failure.

Letter from Mr. Stanton.

The Secretary of War has addressed the following letter to the New York *Tribune* in answer to the articles which have appeared in that paper, ascribing to him the credit of the recent brilliant victories. It is somewhat unusual for a Cabinet Minister to take public notice of newspaper articles, but it appears that Mr. Stanton's generous modesty is not proof against the fulsome laudation of the press:

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

SIR:—I cannot suffer undue merit to be ascribed to my official action. The glory of our recent victories belongs to the gallant officers and soldiers that fought the battles. No share of it belongs to me.

Much has recently been said of military combinations and organizing victory. I hear such phrases with apprehension. They commenced in infidel France with the Italian campaign, and resulted in Waterloo. Who organize victory? Who can combine the elements of success on the battle-field? We owe our recent victories to the Spirit of the Lord, that moved our soldiers to rush into battle, and filled the hearts of our enemies with terror and dismay. The inspiration that conquered in battle was in the hearts of the soldiers and from on high; and wherever there is the same inspiration there will be the same results. Patriotic spirit, with resolute courage in officers and men, is a military combination that never failed.

We may well rejoice at the recent victories, for they teach us that battles are to be won now and by us in the same and only manner that they were over won by any people, or in any age since the days of Joshua, by boldly pursuing and striking the foe. What, under the blessing of Providence, I conceive to be the true organization of victory and military combination to end this war, was declared in a few words by Gen. Grant's message to Gen. Buckner—"*I propose to move immediately on your Works!*"

Yours, truly,
EDWIN M. STANTON.

MARRIED,

On Thursday, 20th inst., by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. SAMUEL SPRANKLE to Miss SARAH ANN ISENBERG, both of Porter township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. LEVI E. WESTBROOK to MRS ELIZABETH MORNINGSTAR, both of this place.

On the 20th inst., by the Rev. J. K. Bricker, Mr. LEVI DECKER and Miss ISABELLA MYERS, both of Oneida tp.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Feb. 24, 1862.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour.....$5.75@6.00
Common and Superfine.....$5.37½@5.61
Rye Flour.....$4.50
Corn Meal.....$3.00
Extra White Wheat.....$1.37@1.45
Fair and Prime Red.....$1.30@1.35
Rye.....75
Corn, prime Yellow.....57
Oats.....39
Clovereed, ⅌ 64 lbs.....$4.12½@4.25
Timothy.....$1.87½@2.00

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ⅌ bbl	$5.25
Extra do ⅌ cwt	3.00
White Wheat	1.15
Red Wheat	1.05
Rye	.50
Corn	.45
Oats	.25
Clovereed	4.00
Flaxseed	1.60
Dried Apples	1.25
Butter	.15
Eggs	.12
Lard	.10
Ham	.12
Shoulder	.10
Sides	.10
Tallow	.10

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at
D. P. GWIN'S.

The Insurance Company of North America, at Philadelphia.

INCORPORATED 1794.

Capital and assets, $1,254,719 81.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT STREET.

THE undersigned, Agent for the above well known and reliable company, will make insurances against loss or damage by fire for periods from one month to perpetual, on property in town or county.
C. SIMPSON ARMOR.

Huntingdon, Feb. 24, 1862-6m.

KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVIAN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, CHEMIST,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
Feb. 24, 1862-1y.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of Thomas Stewart, Administrator of the estate of Henry Whiteseid, late of Barree township, deceased, will attend at his office, in Huntingdon, on THURSDAY, the 13th of MARCH next, at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of making the said distribution, when and where all persons interested, are required to present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the said fund.
THEO. H. CREMER,
Feb. 20, 1862.-3t. *Auditor.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Vend. Exponas to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of March, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

One half of Lot No. 25, situate in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting 25 feet, and extending back to Washington street, having thereon erected a two story log house, weather boarded, 20 feet by 24, with a back wing two story high, 15 feet by 22, a frame ware house and other out buildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of David Green.
JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
Huntingdon, Feb. 13, 1862. }

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of John B. Given, who was Executor of Margaret Entrekin, in Trust for the use of Elizabeth Entrekin, now dead, hereby gives notice that he will attend at his office in Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 22d day of February, inst., at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of making the said distribution, when and where all persons interested in the said fund are required to present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the said fund.
THEO. H. CREMER,
Huntingdon, Feb. 6, 1862.-3w. *Auditor.*

RECRUITS WANTED
FOR PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS
NOW IN THE FIELD.

The undersigned, in accordance with General Orders No. 105, Head-Quarters of the Army, and under the direction of Captain R. I. Dodge, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, have opened a Recruiting Office at the Post Office, in Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa.

They are authorized to enlist men for any Pennsylvania Regiment now in the field that is not already full.

Subsistence and pay to commence from date of enlistment.

Lieut. J. ADDISON MOORE,
Sergt. M. M. VANDEVANDER,
E. McCABE,
Musician GEO. W. GIBBS,
28th Regiment, P. V.
On Recruiting Service,
By command of Major General McClellan.
Coalmont, Feb. 11, 1862.

RECRUITS WANTED
FOR PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS
NOW IN THE FIELD.

The undersigned, in accordance with General Orders No. 105, Head-Quarters of the Army, and under the direction of Captain R. I. Dodge, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, have opened a Recruiting Office in the building formerly occupied as Head-Quarters of Camp Cameron, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Railroad street, Huntingdon, Pa.

They are authorized to enlist men for any Pennsylvania Regiment now in the field that is not already full.

Subsistence and pay to commence from date of enlistment.

Lieut. A. G. DICKEY,
B. M. GREENE,
49th Regiment, P. V.
On Recruiting Service,
By command of Major General McClellan.
Huntingdon, Feb. 11, 1862.

WANTED.

RECRUITS FOR PENNA. REGIMENTS NOW IN THE UNITED STATES SERVICE.—The undersigned, in accordance with General Order No. 105, Head-Quarters of the Army, and under the direction of Captain R. I. Dodge, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, have established a Recruiting Station at Marklesburg, Huntingdon county, Pa.

Subsistence and pay to commence from date of enlistment. For further information apply to

Capt. J. H. WINTRODE,
Sergt. J. S. COULTER,
" J. T. CARPENTER,
53d Regiment, P. V.

Feb. 4, 1862.

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

OUTSTANDING BALANCES DUE

at the settlement of the Auditors for 1861:

	County.	State.
1851.		
Wm. Charles Green,	$34 84	
1853.		
Henderson, Luke Voorhees,	10 74	77 08
1855.		128 69
Barree, John Smith,		
1856.		
Jackson, Solomon Homer,	153 41	299 52
Morris, B. F. Wallace,		5 09
Warriormark, Henry Grazier,	107 22	
1857.		
Cromwell, William Johns,	73 43	66 62
1858.		
Cromwell, Joseph Corneling,	16	40 08
Jackson, Samuel Steffey,	177 40	186 11
Porter, Daniel Knode,	11 81	
Warriormark Thomas Hyskill,	100 61	103 88
1859.		
Hopewell, John Rotterock,	445 42	277 71
Huntingdon, A. S. Harrison,	914 58	743 10
Morris, Perry Moore,	6 61	89
Penn, John Housholder,	87 40	120 73
Tell, David Parsons,	5 00	
Tod, Isaac Curtiman,	1 01	41 11
Union, John Guyton,		
1860.		
Barree, Samuel W. Mylton,	173 60	30 98
Brady, Isaac Wolverton,	385 53	235 31
Cass, Joseph P. Curfman,	17 13	15 98
Carlton, Jesse Cook,	377 32	170 98
Henderson, Samuel Hetrick,	7 97	11 61
Hopewell, John Weaver,	480 66	288 01
Huntingdon, Wm. K. Rahm,	575 30	351 32
Jackson, Henry Lee,	47 31	32 93
Oneida, John P. Stewart,	31 08	43 36
Porter, R. A. Laird,	829 98	531 73
Tell, John Swerthorn,	54 40	54 40
Shirley, George Smelker,	43 25	
Walker, Jonas Buckwalter,	32 04	
West, Henry Neff,	556 51	371 99
1861.		
Alexandria, *John Blabin,	205 03	134 63
Barree, *John Logan,	723 96	354 14
Brady, *Jacob Musser,	380 70	242 17
Cass, *Christian Miller,	140 59	103 51
Carbon, *John D. Carberry,	558 97	220 78
Carrville, *Isaac Ashton,	55 66	37 16
Clay, *David Heck,	387 91	210 00
Cromwell, *Amzee Baker,	905 70	432 95
Dublin, *Wm. Clymans,	582 94	289 37
Franklin, *J. Q. Adams,	1188 74	701 18
Henderson, *Henry S. Miller,	1253 14	754 23
Huntingdon, *David Dunn,	1131 24	780 36
Hopewell, *Solomon Lynn,	728 01	139 75
Jackson, *John Oaks,	683 25	369 50
Juniata, *Wm. B. White,	108 81	100 55
Morris, *Abraham Harnish,	1466 06	945 59
Oneida, *Daniel Ryper,	140 72	76 48
Penn, *William Dean,	297 81	206 11
Porter, *David F. Tussey,	840 29	450 38
Springfield, *Morris Cutshall,	250 54	192 13
Shirley, *John Shaver,	733 91	515 31
Shirleysburg, *George Lea,	158 67	86 78
Tell, *Mathias Shoup,	253 98	166 71
Tod, *Abraham Elias,	289 45	174 38
Walker, *Benjamin Heffner,	442 35	244 37
West, *David Lindley,	1096 71	1074 08
Warriormark, *A. C. Hutchison,	1191 35	578 03
Union, *Daniel W. Fink,	182 27	78 81
	$15637 01	$9639 82

*Since paid in part.
Given under seal of office 11th January, 1862.
M. F. CAMPBELL,
JOHN CUMMINS, } Comm'rs.
JOHN S. ISETT,
Attest: HENRY W. MILLER, Clerk.
Feb. 11, 1862.

APPEALS.

The county Commissioners will hold their appeals for the present year, at the following times and places in the several townships and boroughs, to wit:—

Shirleysburg borough, Monday, 24th February, 1862, at 10 o'clock, at the house of Mrs. Fisher.

Shirley township, 25th February, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock, at the house of Mrs. Fisher.

Cromwell, Wednesday, 26th February, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock, at the public house of Jas. Baker.

Tell, Thursday, 27th February, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, at the Union school house, near the Union meeting house.

Dublin, Friday, 28th February, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock, at the house of Adam Holliday.

Springfield, Saturday, March 1, at the school house, near Hugh Maddens, between 10 and 4 o'clock.

Clay, Monday, March 3d, between 9 and 3 o'clock, at the school house in Scottsville.

Cass township and Cassville, Tuesday, 4th March, between 9 and 3 o'clock, at the public school house in Cassville.

Tod, Wednesday, 5th March, between 9 and 3 o'clock, at the school house near Eagle Foundry.

Carbon, Thursday, 6th March, between 9 and 3 o'clock, at the house of Joseph Morrison, Broad Top city.

Union, Monday, 10th March, between 10 and 3 o'clock, at the school house near Ezekiel Corbin's.

Brady, Tuesday, 11th March, between 9 and 3 o'clock, at the house of Geo. Stewart, at Mill Creek.

Walker, Wednesday, 12th March, between 9 and 3 o'clock, at the place of holding the election.

Penn, Thursday, 13th March, between 9 and 3 o'clock, at the public house of Adam Zeigler, in Marklesburg.

Hopewell, Friday, 14th March, between 9 and 3 o'clock, at the store of Simon Cohn.

Huntingdon, Saturday, 15th March, between 9 and 2 o'clock, at the Commissioner's office.

Alexandria, Monday, 17th March, between 2 and 5 o'clock, at the public school house.

Porter, Tuesday, 18th March, between 9 and 3 o'clock, at the public school house in Alexandria.

Morris, Wednesday, 19th March, between 9 and 3 o'clock, at the public school house, in Waterstreet.

Warriormark, Thursday, 20th March, between 10 and 3 o'clock, at the public house of James Chamberlain in Warriormark.

Franklin, Friday, 21st March, between 10 and 3, at the public school house.

West, Monday, 24th March, between 10 and 3 o'clock, at the public school house, on the road to Lewis.

Barree, Tuesday, 25th March, between 9 and 3 o'clock, at the public school house in Saulsburg.

Jackson, Wednesday, 26th March, between 9 and 3 o'clock, at the public house of Geo. R. Little.

Shirley, Thursday, 27th March, between 10 and 3 o'clock, at the public school house at the warm springs.

Henderson, Friday, 28th March, between 10 and 3 o'clock, at the Union school house.

Juniata, Thursday, 3d April, between 2 and 5 o'clock, at the place of holding the election.

The Assessors and assistant Assessors are requested on the day of Appeal in their several townships and boroughs.

M. F. CAMPBELL,
JOHN CUMMINS, } Comm'rs.
JOHN S. ISETT.
Huntingdon, Feb. 4, 1862.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY, from the 5th day of January, 1861, to the 6th day of January, 1862, including both days:

RECEIPTS:

1856 Solomon Homer, Jackson,	$275 00
1857. John B. Weaver, Hopewell,	10 00
1858. Samuel Steffey, Jackson,	70 00
" David Amandi, Tod,	33 15
" Wm. Kemp, Alexandria,	99
" Jno. R. Gosnell, Cass,	2 10
" Joseph Diggins, Carbon,	2 84
" John Rudrock, Hopewell,	11 29
" A. S. Harrison, Huntingdon,	111 26
" Perry Moore, Morris,	70 00
" Isaac Curtman, Tod,	1 27
" Peter H. Bunket, Warriormark,	115 64
" R. M. Cunningham, West,	427 73
" John Guyton, Union,	50 65
1859. William Walker, Alexandria,	138 94
" Sam'l W. Mylton, Barree,	691 40
" Isaac Wolverton, Brady,	334 28
" Joseph P. Curfman, Cass,	272 58
" Austin Green, Cassville,	80 87
" Jesse Cook, Carbon,	195 55
" G. H. Stevens, Clay,	376 49
" Frederick Harman, Cromwell,	799 90
" John Morrow, Dublin,	549 84
" Daniel Conrad, Franklin,	1337 27
" Samuel Hetrick, Henderson,	172 11
" J. Weaver, Hopewell,	245 09
" Wm. K. Rahm, Huntingdon,	553 71
" Henry Lee, Jackson,	329 49
" Levi Hildebrand, Juniata,	226 67
" William Hileman, Morris,	546 47
" John P. Stewart, Oneida,	214 53
" William Dean, Penn,	531 57
" R. A. Laird, Porter,	783 54
" John Silverthorn, Tell,	311 27
" Jacob Elias, Tod,	283 08
" Jno. M. Smelker, Shirley,	1203 43
" Wm. A. Flaker, Shirleysburg,	150 47
" Jacob R. Bare, Springfield,	210 90
" Thomas Irwin, Union,	182 05
" Henry Neff, West,	1825 42
" Jno. R. Thompson, Warriormark,	1187 51
" Jonas Buckwalter, Walker,	372 80
1861. John Hobbs, Alexandria,	157 09
" John Logan, Barree,	477 00
" Jacob Musser, Brady,	581 64
" Christian Miller, Cass,	244 70
" John D. Carberry, Carbon,	108 14
" Isaac Ashton, Carrville,	41 39
" David Heck, Clay,	89 46
" J. Q. Adams, Franklin,	1011 52
" Henry S. Miller, Henderson,	130 88
" David Dunn, Huntingdon,	1265 04
" Solomon Lynn, Hopewell,	577 60
" John Oaks, Jackson,	644 55
" Wm. B. White, Juniata,	121 00
" Abraham Harnish, Morris,	158 70
" Daniel Ryper, Oneida,	177 01
" Wm. Dean, Penn,	953 59
" David F. Tussey, Porter,	925 60
" Morris Cutshall, Springfield,	94 53
" John Shaver, Shirley,	910 00
" George Lea, Shirleysburg,	59 00
" Mathias Shoup, Tell,	108 29
" Abraham Elias, Tod,	157 48
" Daniel W. Fink, Union,	237 00
" A. C. Hutchison, Warriormark,	466 65
" David Lindsey, West,	150 00
" Benjamin Heffner, Walker,	252 16 20072 69
Received on unseated lands,	142 87
School tax on " "	40 10
Road " " "	39 03 222 06
Fines and Jury fees from Sheriff Watson,	240 91
" " " W. C. Wagoner,	16 00 265 91
Fines and costs on Commonwealth cases:	
Powell Harvey,	5 87
Samuel Priestley,	5 00
——— Sherlock,	5 00
——— Brenneman,	5 63
——— Alexandri,	1 20
Diana Harman,	4 85
A. Hockenberry,	12 00
Dell & Robison,	2 34 50 94
Rent for use of Court House,	10 00
Proceeds of an estray,	7 00
Borrowed for the relief of families dependant on volunteers in the service of the United States:	
From Major David McMurtrie,	1000 00
" Marshall Yocum,	700 00
" William Stewart,	500 00
" Mrs. M. P. Read,	500 00
" John Flenner, Esq.,	140 00 2840 00
Balance due Treasurer,	1073 27
	31447 87

EXPENDITURES:

Attorney General, Prothonotary, Sheriff and witnesses fees on Commonwealth prosecutions,	$716 40
Constables for making returns and election fees,	429 20
Judges, Inspectors & Clerks of Elections,	1011 01
Grand and Traverse Jurors, Constables, Court Crier and Tipstaff,	2824 65
Inquisitions on dead bodies,	101 52
Assessors orders,	500 00
Wild Cat and Fox scalps,	370 80
Road and bridge views,	433 30
" damages, Wm. Foster,	50 00
Jas. T. Foster,	15 00
N. G. McDivitt,	35 00
Chas. Green, Sr.,	40 00
James Moore,	25 00
John Smith,	80 00
J. Green and others,	15 00
John Thompson,	87 50
George Green,	25 00 392 50
Bridges—Building at Mill Creek,	2209 41
" " Shade Gap,	225 67
" Repairing at Drake's Ferry,	48 79
" Concord,	49 02 3264 26
Repairing Court House and Jail,	72 34
For Iron Fence in front of Court House,	375 00
Fuel for Court House and Jail,	73 00
Gas at Court House,	80 38
Paid on County Bonds, Saml Wigton, 1859 47	
" " " Thos. Fisher, 941 25	1730 72
Interest " " W. P. Orbison, Esq. 180 00	
" " " Thos. Fisher, 60 00	
" " " J. H. Gosnell, 41 43	281 43
Henry Glazier indexing docket,	87 50
Sheriff Watson for boarding prisoners in jail, conveying convicts to the penitentiary, &c.,	951 22
Blank Books & Stationery for public offices,	111 47
Postage,	33 85 145 32
Printing for County:	
Nash & Whittaker,	78 75
Wm. Lewis,	72 50
John Isett,	20 00
Shaw & Miller,	1 00 172 25
Merchandise for Court House and Jail,	19 65
Washing for prisoners in jail,	30 00
Cleaning Court House,	25 00 74 65
State Lunatic Hospital:	
David Brotherline,	294 13
Nancy Long,	242 76 536 89
D. Caldwell, fees as pros'r, clerk of sess. &c.	501 93
W. C. Wagoner, do. do. do.,	168 68 672 97
County Auditors,	68 40
Road tax on unseated lands,	175 00
School tax " "	105 13
Refunding order,	4 70 345 43
John Reed, Esq., Atty. for Commissioners,	30 00
Commissioners pay—G. W. Mattern,	90 50
John Flenner,	112 68
M. F. Campbell,	152 27
John Cummins,	115 00 470 45
Clerk of Commissioners in full for 1860,	70 00
" " " " 1861,	400 00
" " on account for 1862,	40 00 510 00
J. S. Stewart, Esq., auditing accounts of Prothonotary, Register & Recorder,	5 00
Treasurer of Huntingdon County Poor House,	6111 97
Paid for the relief of families dependant on volunteers in the service of the United States,	4318 69
Balance due H. T. White, Esq., Treasurer, on account of 1860,	1243 89
Treasurer's commission on $30922 14 at 1½ per cent,	900 33
	31447 87

We the undersigned Auditors of Huntingdon county, Pa., elected and sworn according to law, report that we met, did audit, settle and adjust, according to law, the accounts of H. T. White, Esq., Treasurer of the county of Huntingdon, and the orders of the Commissioners and the Treasurer's commission on $30922 14 at 1½ per cent, and find a balance due H. T. White, Treasurer, of one thousand nine hundred and seventy-three dollars and twenty-seven cents.

Given under our hands at the Commissioners Office in the borough of Huntingdon, the 6th January, 1862.

HORATIO G. FISHER,
MILTON H. SANGREE, } Auditors.

Feb. 4, 1862.

STEWARD'S STATEMENT.—G. G. GATE, Steward, in account with Huntingdon County Alms House, from Jan. 3, 1861, to Dec. 3, 1861, inclusive:

DR.

To order on Treas'r in hands of H. T. White, Treas.		$412 47
Amount drawn from Treasury at sundry times,		718 65
John Hicks's note for oxen sold him,		75 00
J. McElwee's do		9 00
Wm. Piper's do		28 50
W. Glasgow's do		42 29
J. Gilliland's do		6 00
Cash received in the Rumberger case,		22 50
do do from Somerset Alms House,		3 00
do do from Bedford Alms House,		41 20
do do from Allegheny Alms House,		9 00
do do from A. Cavalette for bacon,		2 05
do do for keeping H. Jackson,		2 00
Assumption per Henry Schell,		4 00
Sundry matters charge of belonging to house,		29 51
		1402 61

CR.

BY SUNDRY EXPENDITURES FOR USE OF HOUSE.

Monthly Statement No. 1. January.

By cash paid Chaffee & Stout for merchandize,	$214 14
do Henry Strek do	193 33
do Penna R. Road for freight &c.,	29 16
do bringing in and sending away sun. pau.	17 92
do do Miscellaneous,	3 01

Statement No. 2. February.

By cash paid for bringing in & sending away paupers,	5 30
do miscellaneous,	3 35

Statement No. 3. March.

By cash paid to A. Magee on bill,	6 80
Penna. Railroad for freight,	3 30
bringing in and sending away paupers,	4 00
Miscellaneous,	5 28

Statement No. 4. April.

J. Spangler for grain per receipt,	125 00
T. J. Briggs for wheelbarrow,	2 50
Penna. Railroad for freight, &c.,	5 20
bringing in and sending away paupers,	3 25
Miscellaneous,	4 46

Statement No. 5. May.

Penna Railroad for freight,	15 20
bringing in and sending away paupers, traveling, &c.	4 62
Miscellaneous,	4 50

Statement No. 6. June.

Bringing in and sending away paupers,	4 51
Miscellaneous,	4 00

Statement No. 7. July.

Sundry persons for fright,	13 50
Removing Mrs. Cox and John Helvey,	10 87
Expenses in Mrs. Moffit's case, &c.,	7 25
Elizabeth Gelch for ground rent,	1 50
Miscellaneous,	9 03

Statement No. 8. August.

Penna. Railroad for freight on coal,	9 60
do do do do	3 00
Bringing in & sending away paupers, traveling, &c.,	4 55
Sundry persons for harvesting,	2 75
Miscellaneous,	4 80

Statement No. 9. September.

Margaret Hoover on account,	5 25
Bringing in and sending away paupers,	6 45
Miscellaneous,	3 34

Statement No. 10. October.

Richard Colegate for buckwheat,	5 00
Margaret Hoover on account,	2 75
Bringing in & sending away paupers, traveling, &c.,	8 40
Miscellaneous,	4 15

Statement No. 11. November.

Penna Railroad for freight,	5 35
John Lutz for "Herald" one year,	1 00
John Lutz for Perry Harris,	1 00
Bringing in & sending away paupers, traveling, &c.,	6 37
Miscellaneous,	4 35

Sundry Deductions and Allowances.

J. Hicks' note deducted—not collected,		75 00
J. McElwee's do do		9 00
Wm. Piper's do do		28 50
Wm Glasgow's do do		42 29
J. Gilliland's do do		6 00
Sahara at Steward 11 months,		396 67
Balance at settlement, to (square account)		75 00
		1402 61

Balance at settlement as per contra, 75 00

In testimony of the correctness of the above account and statement, we do hereunto set our hands this 3d day of December, A. D. 1861.

WILLIAM MOORE,
SAMUEL PRIGHTAL, } Directors.
JAMES HENDERSON.

Feb. 4, 1862.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES Of the Huntingdon County Alms House, from January 3, 1861, to December 3, 1861, inclusive—11 months.

DR.

RECEIPTS:

To H. T. White, Treasurer, for order in his hands at last settlement,		$412 47
Amount drawn on Co. Treasurer by orders,		644 88
G. G. Tate, Steward, for sundries detailed in his account, other than orders,		271 46
		$1328 81

CR.

EXPENDITURES:

Provisions. File P.

By sund. persons for 2735¼ bus. wheat,	No. 1